



## **Start of Prewar Jewry :**

**AR 3166**

Sys #: 000195497

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE

Center for Jewish History

15 West 16th Street

New York, NY 10011

Phone: (212) 744-6400

Fax: (212) 988-1305

Email: [lbaeck@lbi.cjh.org](mailto:lbaeck@lbi.cjh.org)

URL: <http://www.lbi.org>

AR 3166 1/1

Prewar Jewry: a graphic survey

B28/3

2236

(loc B22/3)

Oppenheim, Richard, Architekt

AR-C.1249

1. Letter Durban Jewish Club Durban

3166

Sept.11, 1942 typewr 1p

Send issue of "Hasholom" with article by Oppenheim

2. Letter The Jewish Monthly London Nov.3, 1949

typewr 1p

Ask for article by Oppenheim

3. Letter Durban Jewish Club Durban May 25, 1954

typewr 1p Ask for article

4. Oppenheim, Richard "How They Built Their Synagogues"

Hasholom Sept.1942 p.12 mag.art. 6p 2.Karte

1.Name 2.Beruf Architekt 3. Synagogen 4.Fotos Gemeinden

A.-Z. 5.Friedhoeft 6.Fotos Gemeinde Prag 7.Foto Gemein-

2.Karte

- 2.Karte Oppenheim, Richard AR-C.1249
5. Oppenheim, Richard "Tombstones of the Jews" Hasholom Vol.XXIII No.1 Durban 3166  
Sept.1944 p.20 mag.art. 5p
6. Goldberg, Queenie, Review of lecture by Richard Oppenheim Hasholom Nov.1944 mag.art. 1p
7. The Times Literary Supplement March 23, 1946  
newsp.clip 1p
8. Oppenheim, Richard "Jüdische Grabmäler" Fotoalbum  
n.p. (Durban?) 1943 37p mit ca.80 Abbildungen  
davon ca. 50 Fotos, die uebrigen Abbildungen Bruck  
u Ztg.Ausschn darunter:  
p.2: Gemeinde Prag 1p  
7: " " 3p
- 3.Karte  
de Kassel 8.Fotos Gemeinde Berlin 9.Fotos Gemeinde  
Worms 10.Bevoelkerungstatistik

3.Karte Oppenheim, Richard

AR-C.1249

p.9: Gemeinde Kassel 1p

3165

p.10: " Prag 2p

21,22: " Berlin Druck

p.24.-37: Levy, Max Gemeinde Worms Worms

Oktober 1913 Druck 14p

davon Abbildungen 11p Text 3p

9. Oppenheim, Richard "Prewar Jewry A Graphic Study"

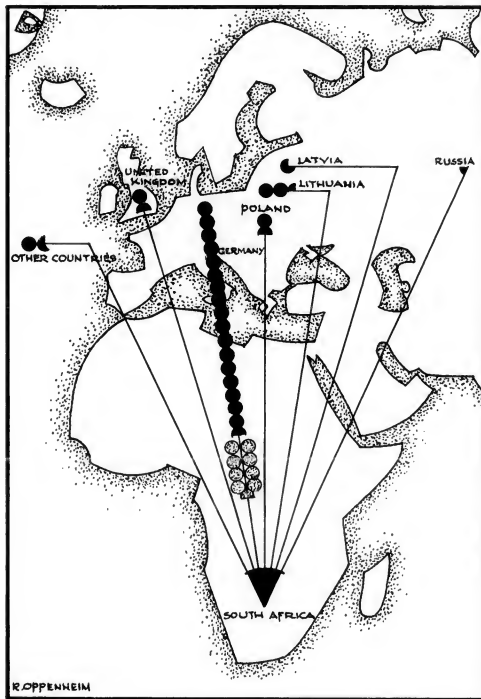
Album Durban n.d. bis 1962 29p

Graphische Zeichnungen, masch. Schr. Ausfuehrungen

1 Ztg.Ausschn

**PREWAR JEWRY**  
**▲ GRAPHIC SURVEY**

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1936 TO 1940,  
SHOWING COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.



Each black dot ● represents 250 Jews.  
Each grey dot ● (shewn for the im -  
migration from Germany only) represents  
250 Non-Jews, a portion of which are  
"NON-ARYANS"

PROPOSED LIST OF GRAPHICAL STATISTICS.

NUMERICAL AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWS.

1. Numerical Distribution in the whole world at the end of 1938
2. ditto in Europe ditto
3. ditto in Asia ditto
4. ditto in Africa ditto
5. ditto in North America ditto
6. ditto in the States forming the U.S.A. ditto
7. ditto in South America ditto
- 8a. ditto in Australia and New Zealand
- b. Percentage of the Jews in the total population in Australia, New Zealand and in Africa.
9. ditto in Europe and round the Mediterranean
10. ditto in North & South America
11. ditto in the States forming the U.S.A.

CITIES WITH MORE THAN 25,000 JEWS IN A GENERAL POPULATION OF MORE THAN 100,000 CITIZENS.

- 12a. City with more than 2,000,000 Jews.
- b. Cities with 300,000 - 400,000 Jews.
- c. ditto 200,000 - 300,000 Jews.
- d. ditto 100,000 - 200,000 Jews.
- e. ditto 75,000 - 100,000 Jews.
- 13a. ditto 50,000 - 75,000 Jews.
- b. ditto 25,000 - 50,000 Jews.
- 14a. Cities with Jews only (100 % Jews).
- b. Cities with a population in the proportion of 2 Jews to 1 Non-Jew.
- c. ditto of 1 Jew to 1 Non-Jew.
- d. ditto of 1 Jew to 2 Non-Jews. (33 1/3 %)
- 15a. ditto of 1 Jew to 3 Non-Jews (25 %)
- b. ditto of 1 Jew to 4 Non-Jews (20 %)
- c. ditto of 1 Jew to 5 Non-Jews (16 2/3 %)
- 16a. ditto of 1 Jew to 7 Non-Jews (12 2/3 %)
- b. ditto of 1 Jew to 9 Non-Jews (10 %)
- 17a. ditto of 1 Jew to 14 Non-Jews (6 2/3 %)
- b. ditto of 1 Jew to 19 Non-Jews (5 %)
- c. " " " 24 " " (3 1/3 %)

MIGRATIONS



### MIGRATIONS.

18. Numerical Distribution of the Jews from 70 A.D. to 1938.  
19. ditto proportional Distribution.  
20. Numerical growth of the Jewish population in eversea countries since 1800.  
a. Number of Jews in eversea countries in 1800.  
b. ditto in 1850.  
c. ditto in 1880.  
d. ditto in 1900.  
e. ditto in 1920.  
f. ditto in 1938.  
21a. Countries of origin of the Jewish Immigrants to U.S.A. from 1800 - 1930.  
b. ditto to Canada  
22a. ditto to Argentine  
b. ditto to Brazil  
23a. ditto to Great Britain  
b. ditto to Germany  
c. ditto to France Europe.  
d. ditto to Belgium and the rest of  
24a. ditto to Egypt  
b. ditto to Australia and New Zealand.  
25a. Countries of Destination of the Jewish Emigration from Russia between 1800 and 1930.  
b. ditto from Ireland resp. Austria-Hungary.  
26a. ditto from Roumania.  
b. ditto from Great Britain.  
27. Jewish Emigration from Germany between 1933 and 1938

### URBANISATION.

- 28a. Percentage of Jews and Non-Jews in urban areas in European countries  
b. ditto in European Capitals.  
29. ditto in American and African countries.  
30. ditto in American and African Capitals and important large towns.

### AGRICULTURE.

31. Number of Jews all over the world engaged in agriculture and percentage of Jews so engaged in respect to the total population.

### OCCUPATIONS OF ALL JEWS.

### OCCUPATIONS OF THE JEWS.

- 32/33. Percentage of Jews and Non-Jews engaged in Agriculture, Industry and Handicrafts, Trade a.s.o in some countries.  
34. Percentage of Jews in some branches of Industry in some countries.  
35. Reduction in the percentage of Jews engaged in Commerce during the last decades.

### JEWS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

36. Percentage of Jewish and of Non-Jewish Students in European countries and in the U.S.A.  
37. Number of Jewish Students in the medical and in the legal faculties in some European Countries and their percentage amongst all students in these faculties.  
38. Percentage of Jews in some professions (Law, Medicine, Pharmacology, Dentistry a.s.o.) in some countries.

### LANGUAGES OF THE JEWS.

- 39a. Languages of the Jews  
b. Distribution of the Jews according to linguistic Areas.

### NATURAL INCREASE OF THE JEWS.

- 40a. Natural Increase and Decrease of the Jews from 1850 to 1937 in general  
b. ditto from 1822 to 1935 in Prussia in detail.  
41. Natural Increase and Decrease of Jews and Non-Jews in some countries.

### WAR-VICTIMS.

42. Number of Jews murdered and perished in Europe since 1938.

### PALESTINE.

43. Numerical and proportional growth of the Jewish and Non-Jewish population since 1919.  
44/45. Countries of origin of Jewish Immigrants since 1919.  
46. Numerical and proportional Distribution of the Jews in urban and rural areas since 1922  
47/48. Occupational and professional structure of the Jewish population.  
49. Natural Increase and Decrease of the Jews and Age Composition.

### SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

50. Total number and percentage of Jews in the total population in the whole of S.A. and in the 4 provinces in detail.
51. Number and percentage of the Jews in urban districts and in bigger towns.
52. Growth of the Jewish population in number and percentage from 1904 - 1936. (1904, 1911, 1918, 1921, 1926, 1936).
53. Jewish Immigration from 19.. to 1935.
54. Jewish Immigration from 1936 to 1940 and countries of origin.
55. Countries of origin of part of the Jewish population (~~for~~ Natal ~~the Council of Natal District Deputies~~ allows the use of these figures), and Home Languages of the Jews in S.A. and Knowledge of the official languages.
56. Age Composition of Jews and Non-Jews in S.A.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWS IN THE WORLD AT THE END OF 1938.

At the end of 1938 - the last year for which we have a proper estimate - the number of Jews in the whole world totalled

16,717,000.

Of these 16,717,000 Jews

9,924,000	lived in Europe	or 59.3 %
868,000	in Asia	5.2 %
609,000	in Africa	3.6 %
5,283,000	in America	31.75 %
30,000	in Australia	0.2 % of all Jews (a).

The World Population at the end of 1938 numbered 2,150,000,000, i.e. there was 1 Jew to every 128 persons, irrespective of sex, colour, creed (b). This proportion of 1 Jew to 128 gentiles is about exactly the same as that of the number of Jews in Germany in relation to Germany's total population in 1933, the year of Hitler's coming to power (c)

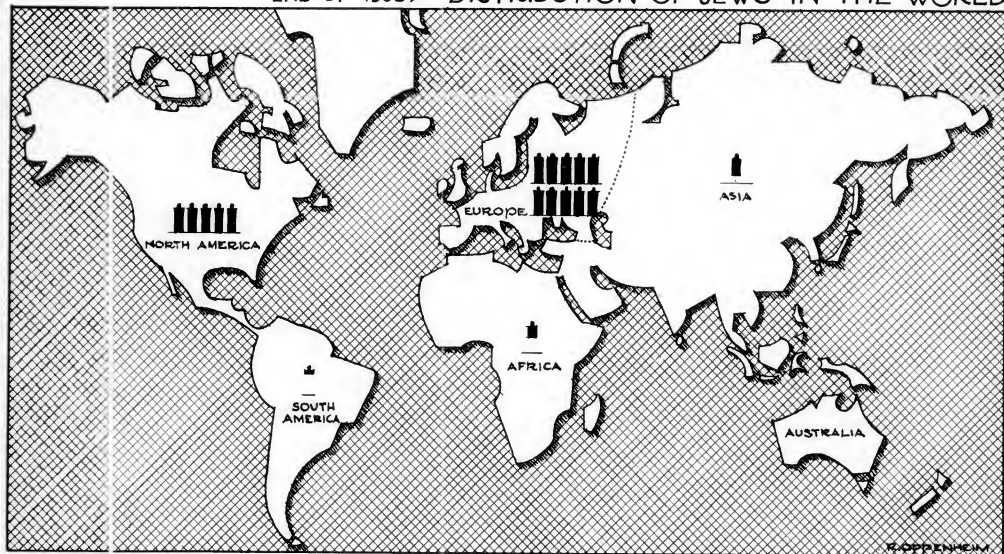
The total number of 16,717,000 Jews is a very considerable one; it is more than equal to that of the whole pre-war population of Czechoslovakia. The total population of Asiatic Russia and that of Poland were each about twice that of worlds Jewry. Great Britain and N. Ireland had not fully three times, Germany before Hitler four times, the U.S.A. less than eight times as many people living inside their boundaries as there were Jews in the world. If all world Jewry lived in one territory, in a land of their own, the population of only each of 18 states in the world would have been bigger in 1938. These states are:

China with a population	25-26 times
India	21-22 times
U.S.A.	7 3/4 times
Russia in Europe	6 3/4 times
Japan	6 times
Germany with Austria	4 1/4 times
Netherlands Indies	3 3/4 times
Great Britain and Ireland	2 3/4 times
Italy, France and Brazil each	2 1/2 times
Poland	2 times
Asiatic Russia & Manchukuo each	1 3/4 times
Spain and French Indochina each	1 1/3 times
Roumania	1 1/10 times

the total population of worlds Jewry. (d)

- (a) Arthur Ruppin in "The Jewish Fate and Future", London 1940, p.25. Almost the same figure (16,701,000 Jews) in "Encyclopaedia Britannica, book of the year 1939", p.359/60.
- (b) World population see Ruppin op.cit.p.25.
- (c) According to the German official Census figures for 1933 the Jews numbered 0.76 % of 1 Jew to every 131 Germans. The corresponding figure for Britain in 1938 has been estimated to be 1 to 145, i.e. 0.69 %. Proper Census figures for Britain are not available.
- (d) The figures are based on the estimates as published in "Encyclopaedia Britannica, Book Of The Year 1939", population figures of the various countries for 1937 resp, 1938.

END OF 1938 / DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN THE WORLD



EACH [candlestick icon] REPRESENTS 1 MILLION JEWS

# Number and Distribution of the Jews in Europe at the end of 1938

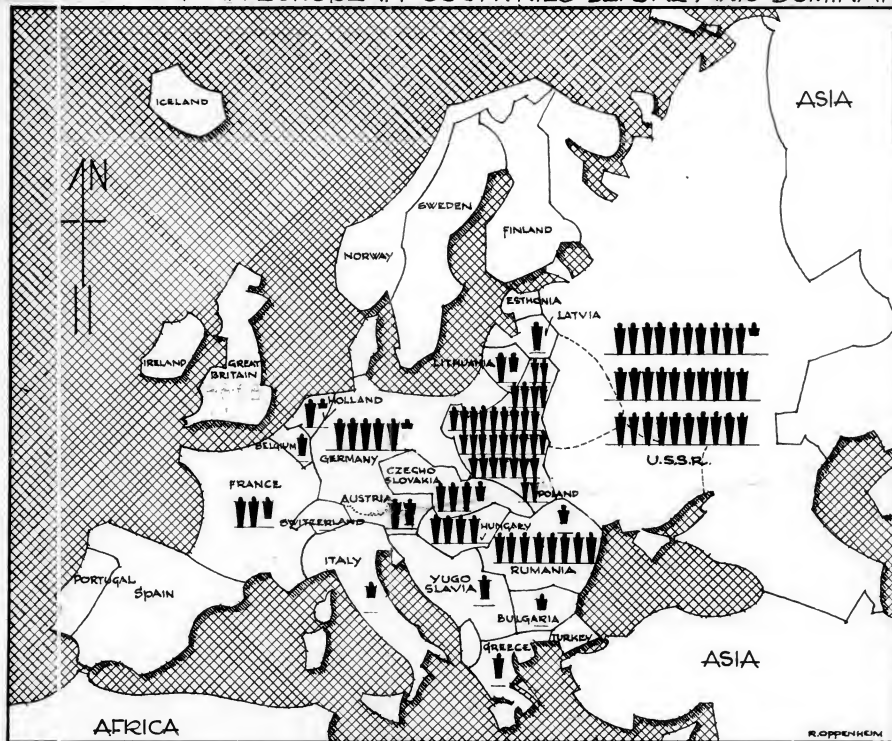
According to the figures given by Ruppin "The Jewish Fate and Future", London 1940, page 30/31, the number of Jews in Europe at the end of 1938 amounted to 9,924,000. Their number in the various states has been estimated as follows:

State:	Number of Jews:
Ioland .....	3,325,000
Russia in Europe, total .....	3,050,000
Ukraine .....	1,700,000
White Russia .....	400,000
Central Russia .....	950,000
Roumania .....	800,000
Hungary .....	480,000 a)
Germany, total .....	475,000
The "Old Reich" .....	330,000
Austria .....	145,000
Great Britain and N. Ireland .....	370,000 b)
Czechoslovakia, total .....	315,000 c)
Bohemia .....	75,000 d)
Moravia and Silesia ....	40,000
Slovakia .....	95,000 c)
Carpatho-Russia .....	105,000 e)
France .....	280,000
Lithuania (without Memel district)....	165,000
Netherlands .....	120,000
Latvia .....	95,000
Greece .....	75,000
Yugoslavia .....	75,000
Belgium .....	75,000
European Turkey .....	50,000
Italy .....	50,000
Bulgaria .....	50,000
Switzerland .....	22,000
Sweden .....	10,000
Denmark .....	7,000
Danzig .....	5,000
Estonia .....	5,000
Ireland .....	5,000
Spain .....	3,000 d)
Rhodes .....	3,000 e)
Portugal .....	3,000
Memel District .....	3,000
Luxemburg .....	3,000 f)
Finland .....	2,000
Norway .....	2,000 g)
Gibraltar .....	1,000 h)

- a) According to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," book of the year 19...  
page the number is 510,000
- b) According to the above the number is 350,000
- c) According to the above the number is 290,000 for the whole of  
Czechoslovakia, 85,000 for Bohemia, 90,000 for Slovakia, 75,000  
for Carpatho-Russia.
- d) According to the above the number is 4,000
- e) According to the above the number is 4,000
- f) According to the above the number is 2,000
- g) According to the above the number is 1,000
- h) No figure for Gibraltar in the above.

All other figures given by the "Encyclopedia Britannica"  
are identical with those of Ruppin.

# NUMBER OF JEWS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BEFORE AXIS DOMINATION.



EACH BLACK SYMBOL REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS.

Number and Distribution of the Jews in Asia at the end of 1938

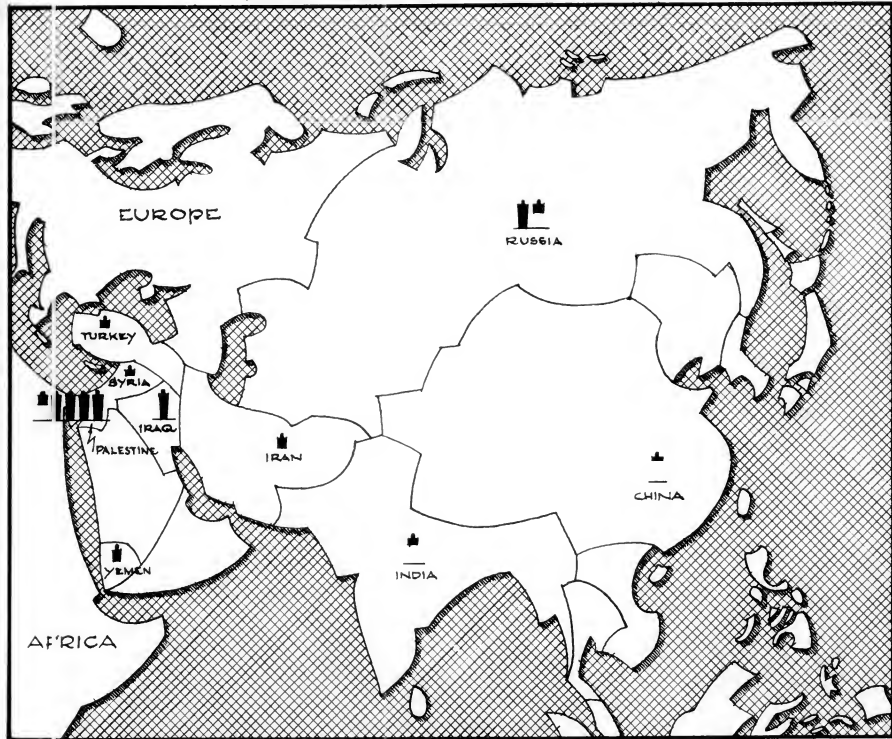
According to the figures published in the "Encyclopedia Britannica", book of the year 19... , page ... the number of Jews in Asia at the end of 1938 amounted to 868.000 a). Their number in the various parts is stated to be:


Country:	Number of Jews:
Palestine .....	440.000
Asiatic Russia .....	130.000
Iraq .....	100.000
Iran .....	50.000
Syria and Lebanon .....	15.000
Yemen .....	50.000
Asiatic Turkey .....	25.000
India .....	25.000
China .....	9.000
Manchukuo .....	8.000
Afghanistan .....	5.000
Aden .....	5.000
Japan .....	2.000
Philippines .....	1.000
Straits Settlements .....	1.000
Netherlands Indies .....	1.000
<u>French Indo-China</u> .....	1.000

a) Ruppins figures in "The Jewish Fate and Future" are identical.



END OF 1936/ DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN ASIA



EACH  REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS

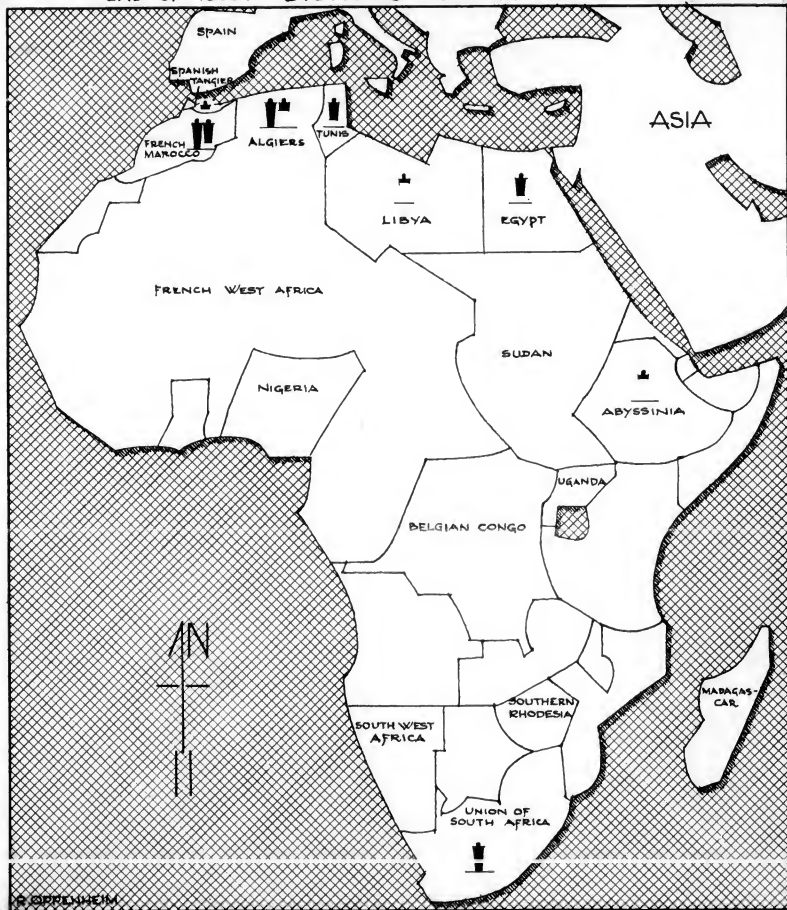
Number and Distribution of the Jews in Africa at the end of 1938

According to the figures published in the "Encyclopedia Britannica", book of the year 19.., page .. the number of Jews in Africa at the end of 1938 amounted to 609.000 a). Their number in the various parts is stated to be:

Country:	Number of Jews:
French Morocco .....	175.000
Algiers .....	130.000
British South Africa .....	100.000
Tunis .....	70.000
Egypt .....	70.000
Spanish Morocco and Tangier .....	25.000
Libya .....	25.000
Abyssinia .....	10.000
Southern Rhodesia .....	3.000
<u>Other parts of Africa</u> .....	1.000

a) Ruggins figures in "The Jewish Fate and Future" are identical.

# END OF 1938 / DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN AFRICA



EACH  REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS

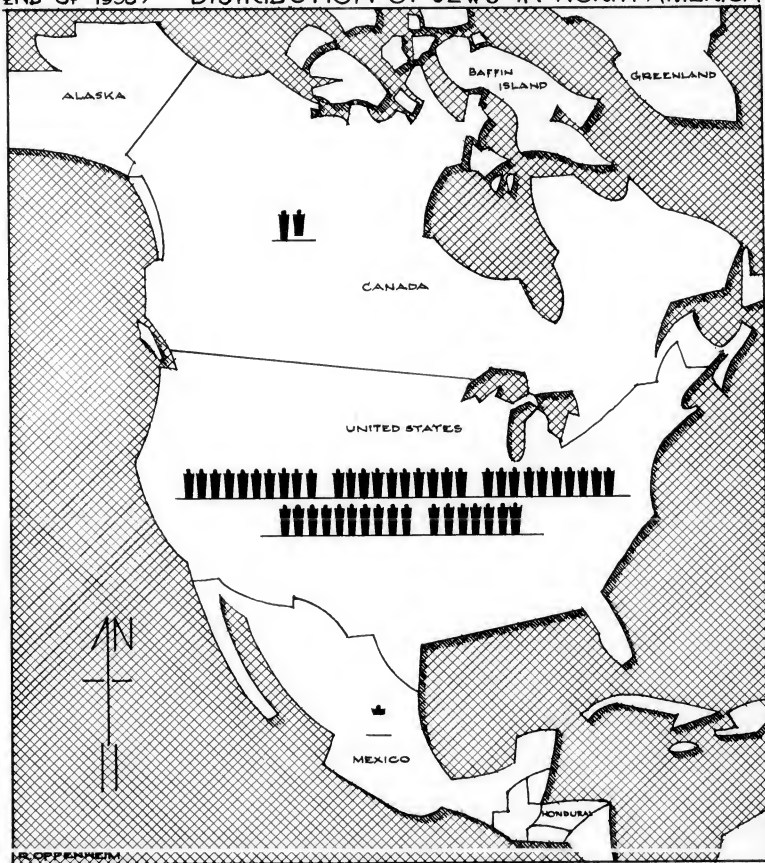
Number and Distribution of the Jews in North and Middle America  
at the end of 1938

According to the figures given in the "Encyclopedia Britannica", book of the year 19.., page .... the number of Jews in North and Middle America at the end of 1938 amounted to 4.907.000 <sup>a)</sup>. Their number in the various parts was as follows:

State:	Number of Jews:
United States .....	4.700.000
Canada .....	175.000
Mexico .....	20.000
Cuba .....	10.000
<u>Jamaica</u> ...	2.000

a) Ruppins figures in "The Jewish Fate and Future" are identical.

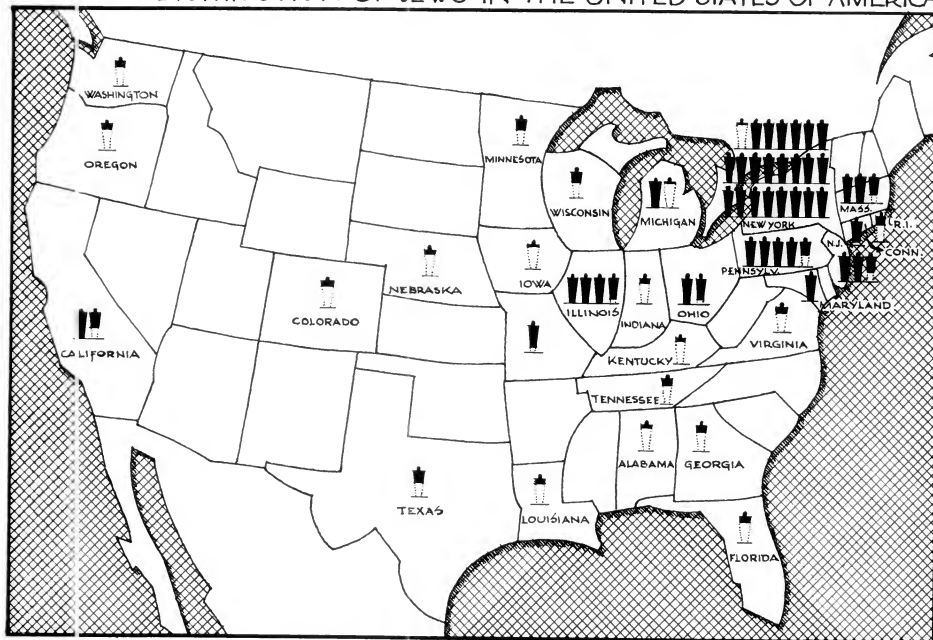
END OF 1938 / DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN NORTH AMERICA



EACH  REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS

1937

# DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



EACH  REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS

Number and Distribution of the Jews in South America at the end of  
1938

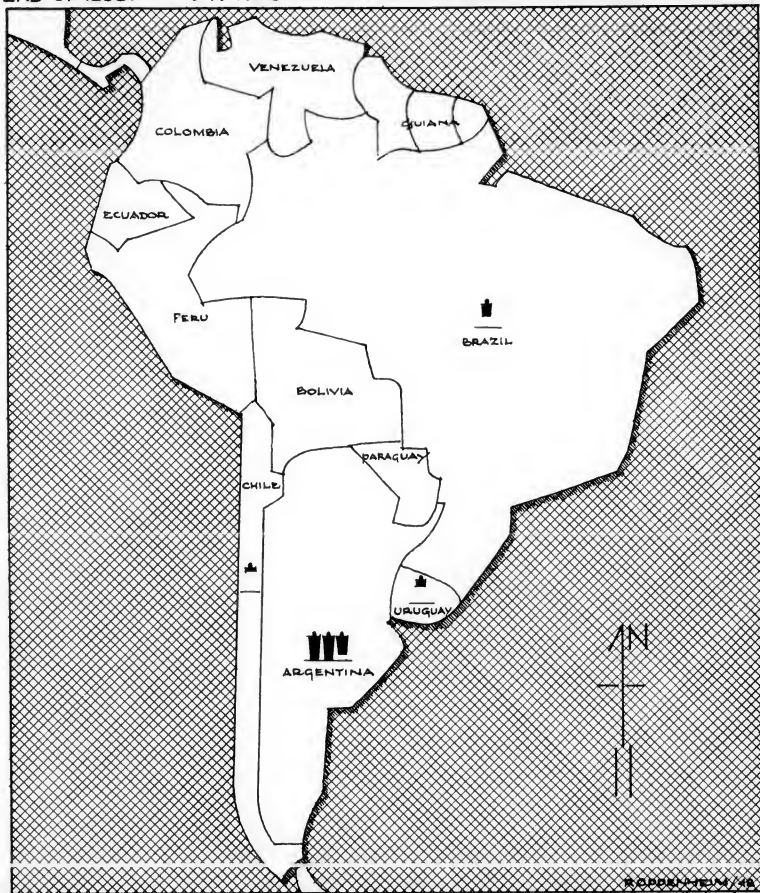
According to the figures given in the "Encyclopedia Britannica", book of the year .... the number of Jews in South America at the end of 1938 amounted to 379.000 <sup>a)</sup>. Their number in the various parts was as follows:

State:	Number of Jews:
Argentina .....	275.000
Brazil .....	55.000
Uruguay .....	25.000
Chile .....	10.000
Colombia .....	4.000
Peru .....	3.000
British Guiana .....	2.000
Dutch Guiana (Surinam) .....	1.000
Juracao .....	1.000
Paraguay .....	1.000
Venezuela .....	1.000
<u>Other parts of America</u> .....	<u>1.000</u>

a) Ruppins figures in "The Jewish Fate and Future" are identical.

END OF 1938

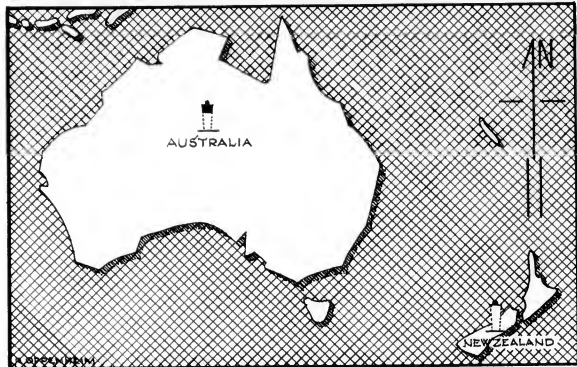
# DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN SOUTH AMERICA



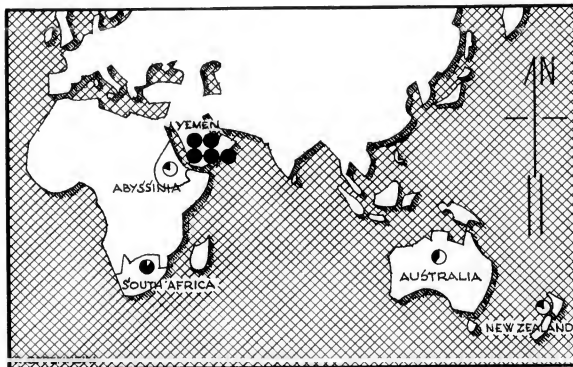
EACH 1 REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS

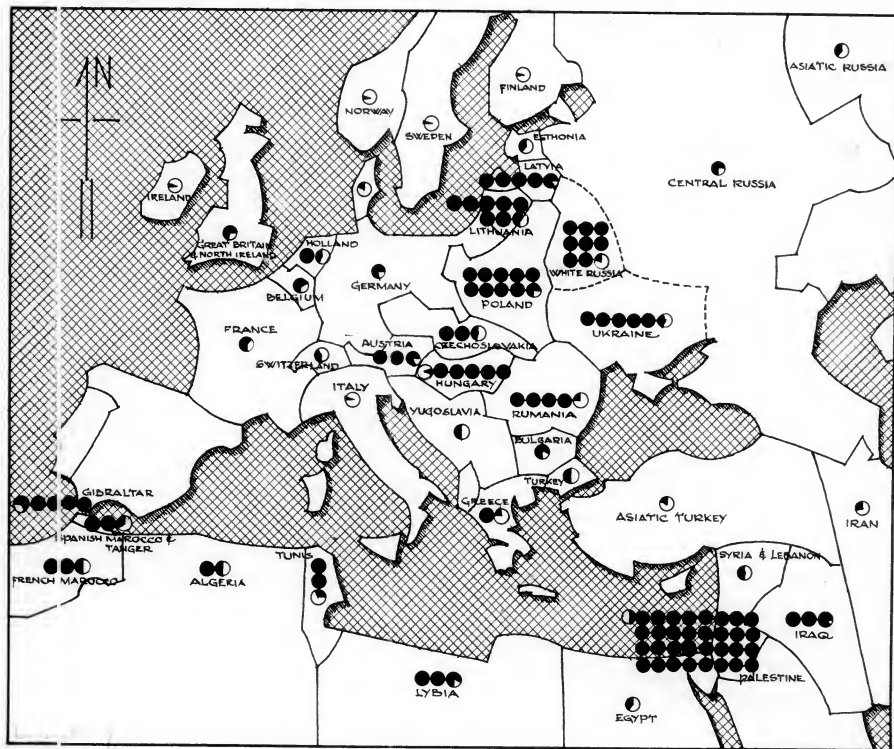


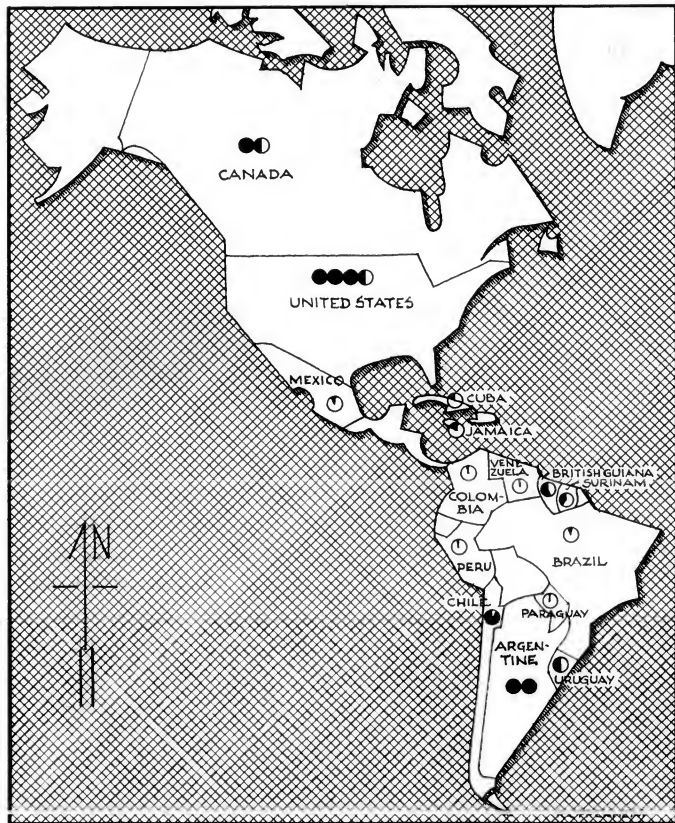
1938 DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN AUSTRALIA

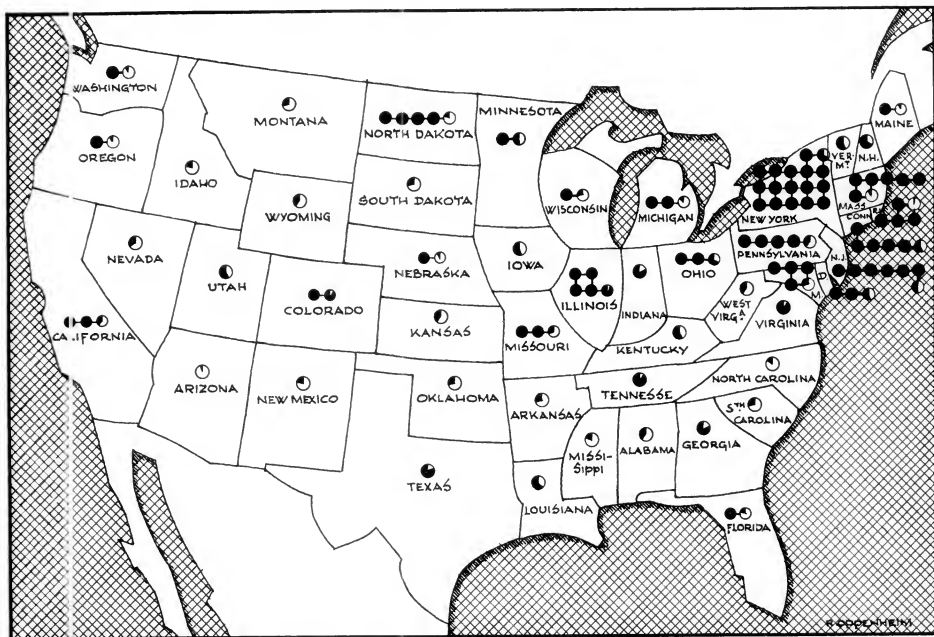


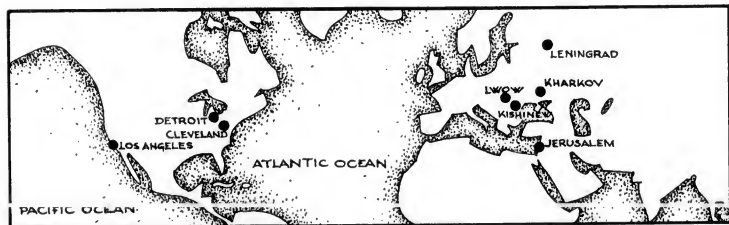
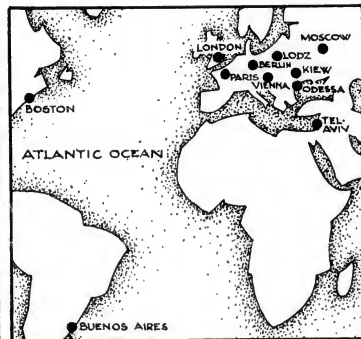
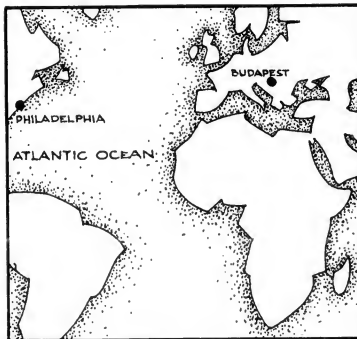
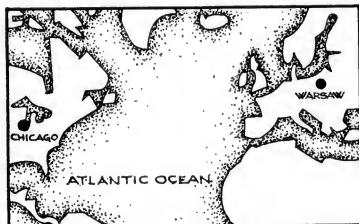
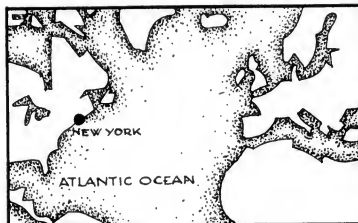
EACH  REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS

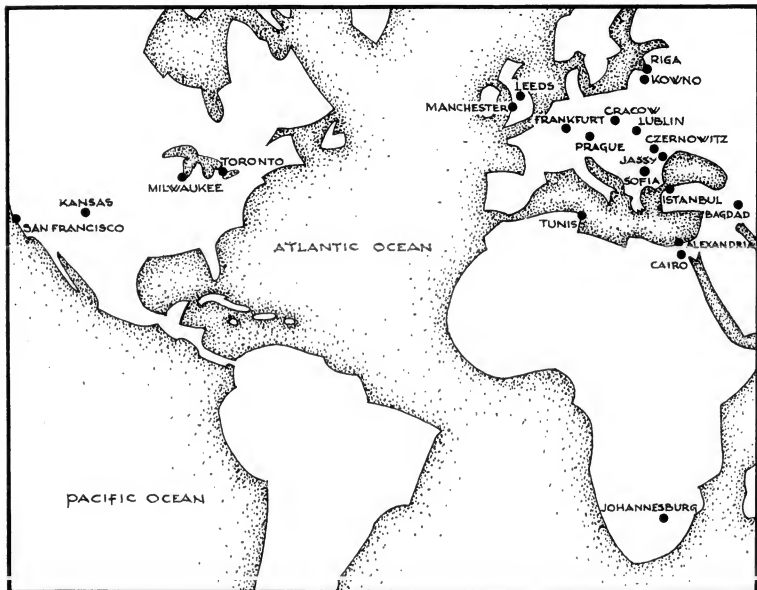
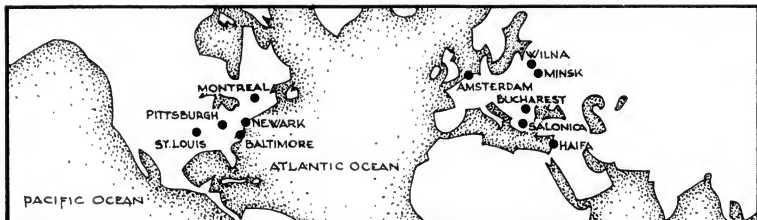


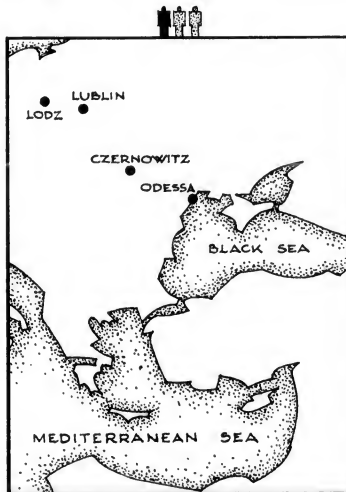
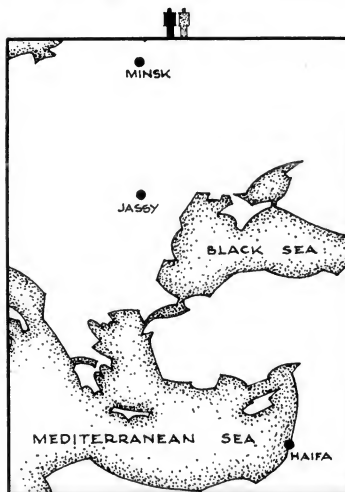
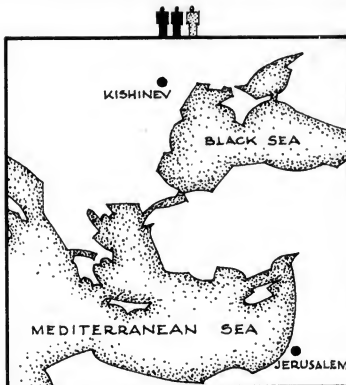
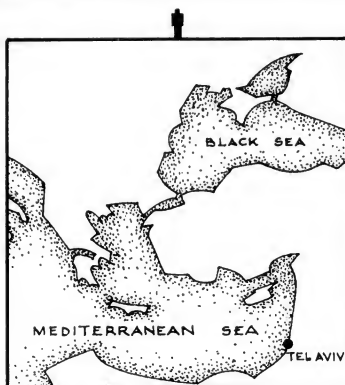


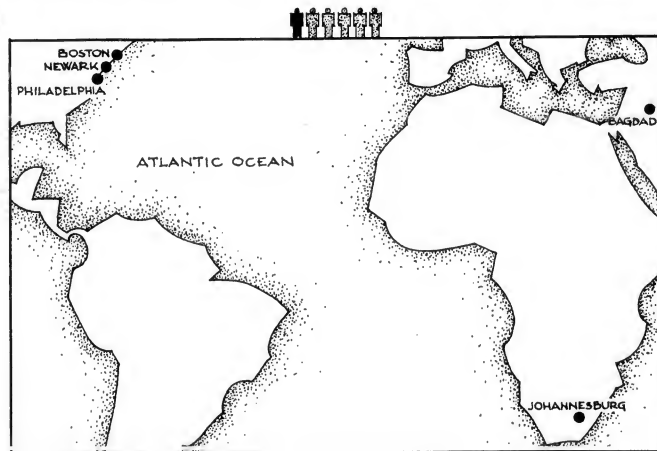
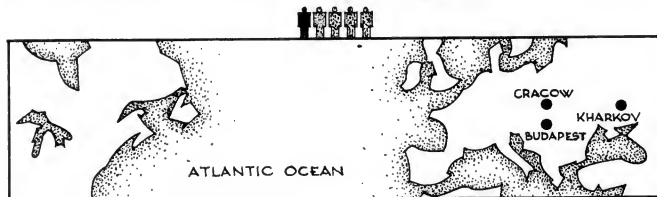
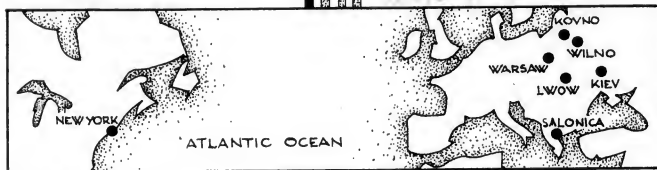




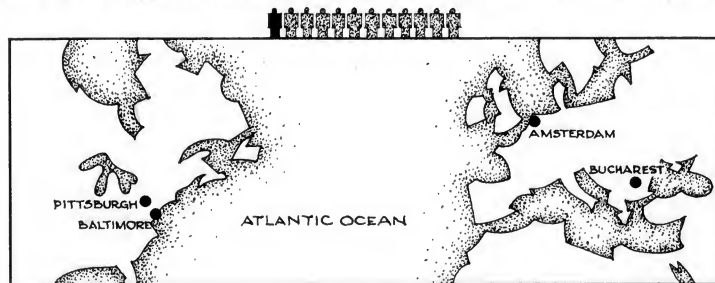
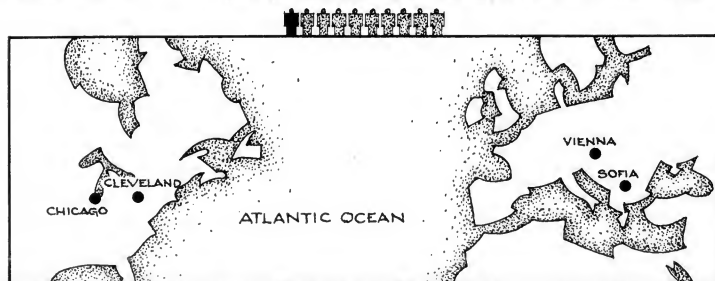
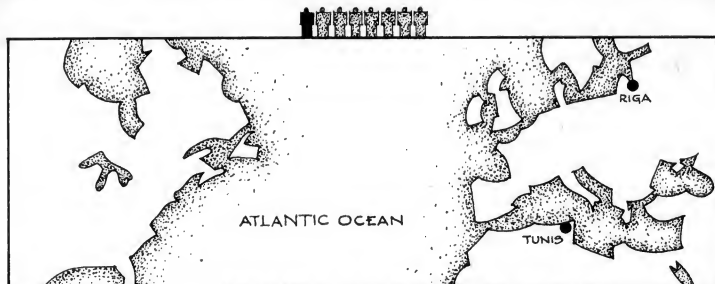


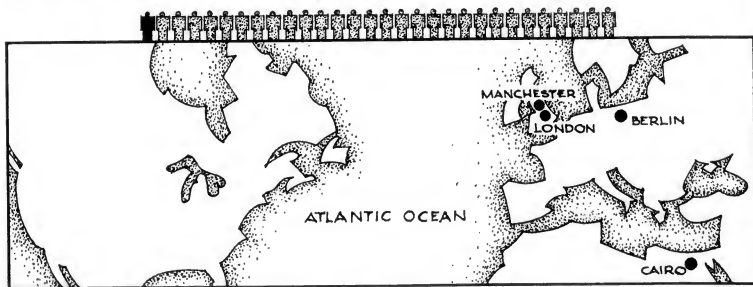
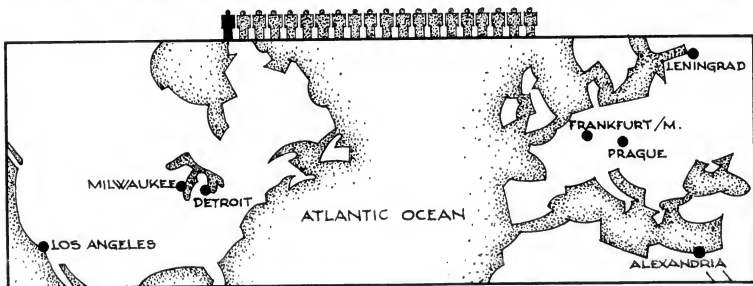
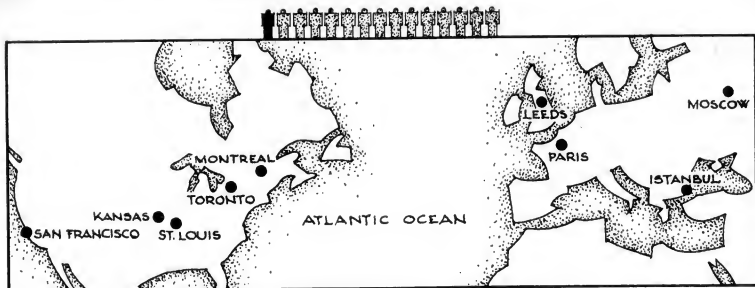






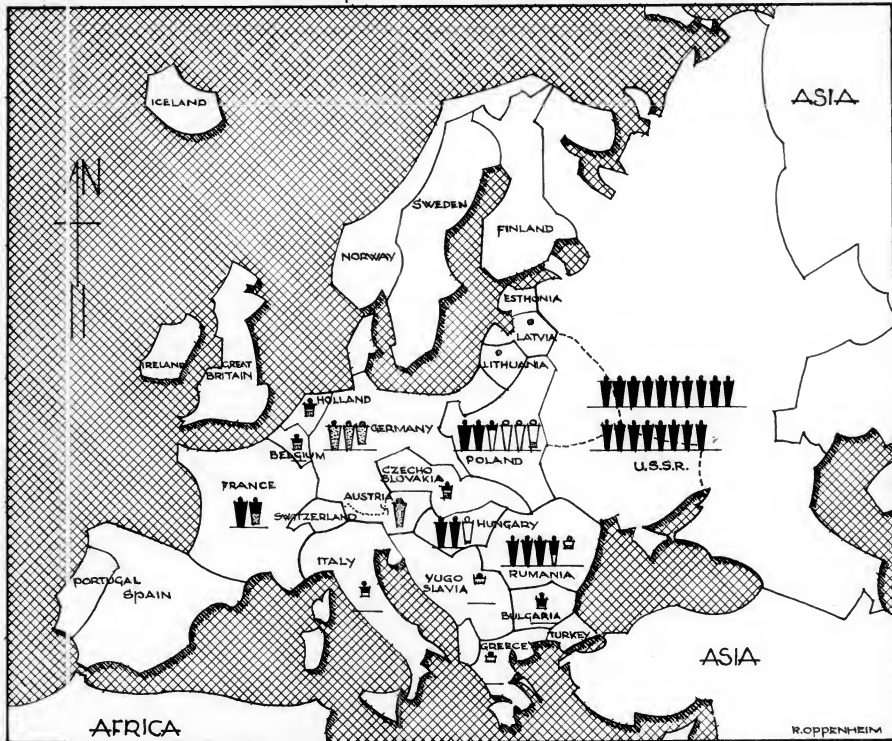









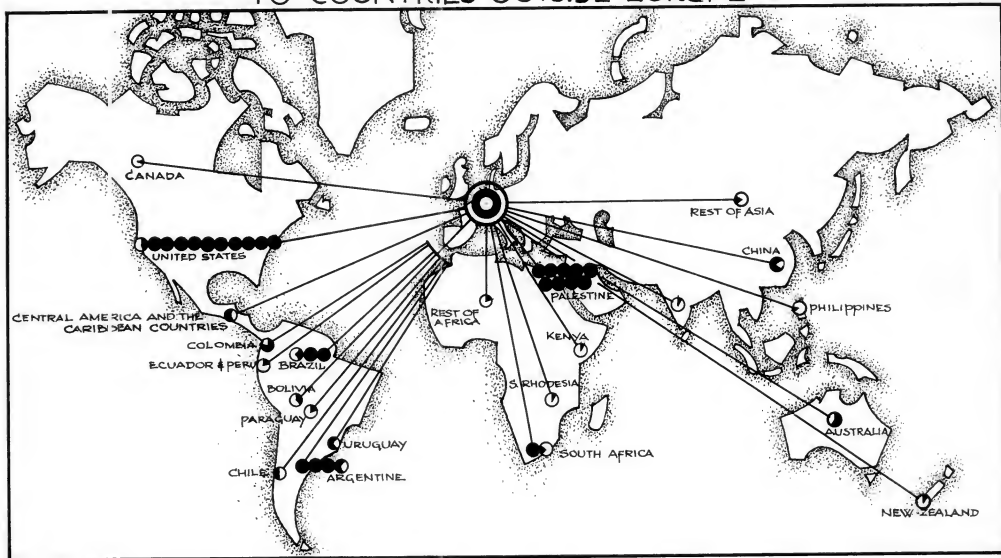


# JEWISH SURVIVORS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES UNDER AXIS DOMINATION.



EACH BLACK SYMBOL  REPRESENTS 100,000 JEWS IN THEIR HOME COUNTRY,  
 EACH DOTTED SYMBOL  100,000 EMIGRANTS, EACH WHITE SYMBOL  100,000 DISPLACED JEWS.

# JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA 1933 — 1938 TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE



# THE DISPERSED NATION

By JACOB LESTCHINSKY

TABLE I  
DISTRIBUTION OF JEWRY BY SIZE OF COMMUNITIES (1962)

A. Communities with over one million Jews:			
Country:	Continental Area:	Number:	% of Jewry:
1. United States . . . . .	North America . . . . .	5,300,000	40-63
2. Soviet Union . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	2,700,000	20-70
3. Israel . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	2,000,000	15-33

The total in communities with over one million Jews: . . . . . 10,000,000 76-66

B. Communities with over one hundred thousand Jews:			
4. England . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	450,000	3-45
5. Argentina . . . . .	South America . . . . .	400,000	3-45
6. France . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	400,000	3-47
7. Canada . . . . .	North America . . . . .	265,000	2-03
8. Brazil . . . . .	South America . . . . .	160,000	1-23
9. Rumania . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	150,000	1-15
10. Morocco . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	140,000	1-07
11. South Africa . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	120,000	0-92

The total in communities with over one hundred thousand Jews: . . . . . 2,135,000 16-37

C. Communities with over fifty thousand Jews:			
12. Hungary . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	80,000	0-61
13. Persia (Iran) . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	80,000	0-61
14. Tunisia . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	80,000	0-61
15. Algeria . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	70,000	0-54
16. Australia . . . . .	Australasia . . . . .	65,000	0-50
17. Turkey . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	55,000	0-42

The total in communities with over fifty thousand Jews: . . . . . 430,000 3-29

D. Communities with twenty thousand and over Jews:			
18. Uruguay . . . . .	South America . . . . .	40,000	
19. Poland . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	35,000	
20. Italy . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	35,000	
21. Chile . . . . .	South America . . . . .	35,000	
22. Germany . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	35,000	
23. Belgium . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	30,000	
24. Mexico . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	28,000	
25. Holland . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	22,000	
26. Switzerland . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	20,000	
27. India . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	20,000	
28. Ethiopia . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	20,000	

The total in communities with twenty thousand and over Jews: . . . . . 325,000 2-45

GRAND TOTAL . . . . . 12,885,000 98-77

E. Communities with ten thousand and over Jews:			
29. Sweden . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	13,000	
30. Austria . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	11,000	
31. Colombia . . . . .	South America . . . . .	11,000	
32. Tangier . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	10,000	

The total in communities with ten thousand and over Jews: . . . . . 45,000 0-34

F. Communities with five thousand and over Jews:			
33. Venezuela . . . . .	South America . . . . .	8,000	
34. Lebanon . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	8,000	
35. Bulgaria . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	6,500	
36. Yugoslavia . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	6,500	
37. Denmark . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	6,500	
38. Iraq . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	6,500	
39. Greece . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	5,500	
40. Syria . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	5,500	
41. Ireland . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	5,000	
42. Egypt . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	5,000	
43. New Zealand . . . . .	Australasia . . . . .	5,000	
44. Cuba . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	5,000	

The total in communities with five thousand and over Jews: . . . . . 72,500 0-56

## G. Communities with one thousand and over Jews:

Country:	Continental Area:	Number:	% of Jewry:
45. Libya . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	4,000	
46. Afghanistan . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	3,500	
47. Bolivia . . . . .	South America . . . . .	3,000	
48. Spain . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	3,000	
49. Congo . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	2,500	
50. Finland . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	1,900	
51. Cambodia . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	1,500	
52. Kenya . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	1,500	
53. Viet-Nam . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	1,500	
54. Panama . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	1,500	
55. Laos . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	1,500	
56. Ecuador . . . . .	South America . . . . .	1,500	
57. Jamaica . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	1,400	
58. Luxembourg . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	1,200	
59. Paraguay . . . . .	South America . . . . .	1,000	
60. Guatemala . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	1,000	
61. Norway . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	1,000	

Total for communities with one thousand and over Jews: . . . . . 33,500 0-25

GRAND TOTAL . . . . . 13,036,000 99-92

## H. Communities with one hundred and with over one hundred Jews:

62. Singapore . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	800	
63. Japan . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	800	
64. Aden . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	800	
65. Portugal . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	700	
66. Gibraltar . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	500	
67. Surinam . . . . .	South America . . . . .	500	
68. Indonesia . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	500	
69. Dominican Republic . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	400	
70. The Philippines . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	400	
71. Trinidad . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	400	
72. Pakistan . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	400	
73. Sudan . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	350	
74. Albania . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	300	
75. Salvador . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	300	
76. Nicaragua . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	250	
77. Burma . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	250	
78. China . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	200	
79. Hong-Kong . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	200	
80. Haiti . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	200	
81. Cyprus . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	200	
82. Honduras . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	150	
83. British Guiana . . . . .	South America . . . . .	150	
84. Aruba (Dutch Colony) . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	150	
85. Uganda . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	100	
86. Lichtenstein . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	100	
87. Martinique . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	100	
88. Barbados . . . . .	Central America . . . . .	100	
89. Malta . . . . .	Europe . . . . .	100	
90. Thailand . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	100	
91. Penang . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	100	

Total for communities with one hundred or over one hundred Jews: . . . . . 9,300 0-08

GRAND TOTAL OF WORLD JEWRY: . . . . . 13,045,300 100-00

(These figures are based on estimates at the beginning of the year.)

If one looks at the scattered Jewish people in the Diaspora two basic trends suggest themselves which appear to be shaping the national physiognomy of Jewish life in various parts of the world. The one, on the one hand, a socio-economic entrenchment and a psychological-cultural involvement with the surrounding majority populations—regarding their customs and festivals, their cultures and languages—such as has never been witnessed before in the long Jewish Diaspora history. On the other hand, there are small, and as yet rather weak, but sufficiently promising groups of elements which are deeply aware of the dangerous disintegration and fall-away of the larger part of the nation. Supported on a large scale by the rapid achievements of Israel and the deeply rooted religious-national traditions, they are trying to fight the threat of assimilation. They are establishing national and religious forerunners and building defences for the national heritage and the new national possessions. And they are becoming more and more influenced by, and permeated with, the national trends of the flourishing settlement in Israel.

It is certainly not an exaggeration to state that the newly won Jewish national life we are experiencing has been made possible by the fact that the vast majority of the Jewish people has lived for long periods in isolated East European countries with minimal assimilative influences. The Jewish minority, with its own rich cultural heritage and with an aptitude for higher cultural development, always adopted the modern cultural tendencies of nineteenth-century Europe more quickly than the majority populations around them, and developed these new cultural trends and political tendencies in its own national languages and cultural forms.

## Present demands

One of the most urgent tasks in rebuilding our national life is to create the factors which would counteract the more highly characterised influences of foreign environments in the shortest possible time, and to propagate intensive, the influencing factors which have already developed in our spiritual centre—the national cultural centre (Israel). In order to satisfy our present demands, the influences of our cultural centre are rising intensively, a trend that is due to the remaining national heritages formed in the Diaspora lands of Europe and continued in these communities thanks to the migrations of the Jewish Diaspora intelligentsia. Both the national future of Diaspora Jewry and the national content of Israeli culture depend on the harmonious blending of the Diaspora past and the Israeli present.

Many important beginnings have already been made in the Diaspora in this direction. In most of the larger communities there are Jewish day schools where, in addition to general studies, Hebrew is taught in accordance with the methods and the spirit of Israel. The number of yeshiva-type schools has grown in one speedily with studies carried on either in Hebrew or in Yiddish, and with Jewish subjects occupying the place of prominence. The number of students in the yeshiva-type schools throughout the world has grown from approximately 5,000 in 1935 to between 70,000 and 80,000 in 1960. The number of pupils in the various day schools has doubled in recent years. Higher academic institutions, such as the Yeshiva University of New York, have also appreciably increased in number. Jewish national literature

in other languages, especially in English but also to some extent in French and in Spanish, is on the increase, and the content of all the publications is clearly in keeping with the Israeli spirit.

The influence of Israel keeps on increasing, although it is true that this development is very slow. The national future of Diaspora Jewry depends on the active influence of Israel. It must be added, however, that the future of Israel very much depends on the national future of Diaspora Jewry, which accounts for 85 per cent of the Jewish people. One naturally has in mind a future which should not shame the past of old Israel.

From a perusal of Table I it is surprising to see the number of countries over which the Jewish nation is scattered—over 90 countries! Moreover, the Tables do not include about twenty countries, each of which has only a bare hundred Jews. It is true that many nations have some of their members in various parts of the world, but there is this substantial difference. With the other nations the small groups have ceased to be regarded as part of the nation, and the second generation has broken away from its native origin. In our case, however, there are small groups of Jews who have been cut off for hundreds of years from Jewish centres and are yet loyal to our nation, and with the first opportunity they try to attach themselves to their national brethren.

But even the Jewish people has never been torn, divided and dispersed to the extent to which it is in our own days. On the other hand, it is true that we now possess a national centre—Israel—and the severed parts of Jewry, however distant and cut off, have a root in that centre. They can turn to Israel in difficult times and be proud of the State's achievements.

Table II shows how Jews have been transplanting themselves from one continent to another. Admittedly a national disaster has had its effect here. Nevertheless, however great the resultant loss, it could not by itself have changed

so radically the physiognomy even of the Jewish nation, historically so experienced in transplanting itself from one corner of the world to another. Let us consider the positive aspects of the changes. About 120 years ago there were barely some five thousand Jews in America, while in 1962 there were over six million. In relative figures this signifies a jump from just one per cent of the nation to nearly half the nation.

The over-all outcome is clear. We have been a European nation with more than 87 per cent of the entire nation in Europe in 1840, while in 1962 nearly half the nation is in the American continent. If we exclude from the 1962 figures the Jews in Russia, who, having little freedom, cannot at present be taken into consideration in an assessment of the long-term aims of our nation, we are left with over ten per cent of Jewry in Europe.

It is clear enough that the Jews of Asia—over two million—occupy the top place in Jewish national life at present. Generally, however, we can come to the conclusion, with a clear conscience, that in effect the Israeli nation is European—certainly two-thirds of it. This includes not only those who have actually come from Europe as immigrants but also their children, who are in effect European both in culture and psychological make-up. A very big portion of the Israeli nation originates from Europe or is

of European parentage. The thousand-year-old European history of the Jewish nation especially that related to Eastern Europe, created those cultural forces which were necessary for the national awakening.

Let us analyse Table I more widely. The Table shows the number of Jews in various countries. This provides important information, because the density of the Jewish group is the basic prerequisite for a national-social life, particularly for a creative life.

The first group—three countries each with over one million Jews—contains ten million Jews, that is, 76 per cent of the nation. If we take only the active part of the nation, that is if we exclude the communities under Communist régimes, we find that there are at present only about ten million Jews in the whole free world. And if we take only Jewry in the Diaspora we find that in the countries of the Diaspora where the Jewish population is free to develop its creative forces there are only about eight million Jews—and of these, five and a quarter million are in the United States, the latter group constituting about two-thirds of Jewry in the free world.

There are more than two million Jews in countries with Jewish communities of over one hundred thousand, and there are eight such countries. If we add these to the communities already

Continued on page 43, column 1

\* Translated from the Yiddish by Ernest Krausz.

# PASSING OF THE SECOND GOLDEN AGE

By ALFRED SHERMAN

**M**ID-CENTURY marked the onset of an ebb in the fortunes of Jewish communities in the Moslem world, which gives every indication of continuing throughout the 'sixties. With the end of the second "golden age" enjoyed by Jews in Moslem countries during the short-lived period of Western control of influence, has come a decline in their status, wealth and numbers, which seems most likely to go on until the great majority of Jews emigrate.

Their second golden age began

almost within living memory, as one Islamic centre after another fell under European domination: French settlement in Algeria, followed at intervals of several decades by the occupation first of Tunisia and then of Morocco; British occupation of Egypt; and the growth of Western economic influence in the Ottoman Empire, followed by actual occupation of Syria, Lebanon and Iraq after the First World War; the annexation of large regions in Central Asia by the Tsars; and the conversion of

Persia into a semi-colony of the West and Russia all took place in less than a century.

The Jews in these countries, who shared the squalor and stagnation of their Moslem neighbours together with added vexations imposed by despotism and fanaticism, were quick to seize the opportunities offered by even the most superficial Westernisation. The flurry of development which resulted when the West moved in was similar in many respects to the changes experienced by East-European

Jewry after its emigration westwards to Britain and the U.S.A. Though a few wealthy and cultured Jewish dynasties had always been found in centres like Istanbul, Smyrna, Aleppo and Baghdad, the vast majority of middle- and upper-middle class Jewish families one met in the Moslem centres, however patrician their style, owed their prosperity and education to the new golden age.

It is generally true to say that the levels of culture, health, wealth, status and well-being of oriental Jewish communities varied directly with the duration and intensity of Western influence.

The Algerian Jews, who had enjoyed effective French rule since the 'fifties, and the automatic grant of citizenship since the 'seventies, were on the whole more prosperous and cultivated than the Tunisian, who had passed under French protectorate in the 'eighties, and only later were enabled to acquire French citizenship as individuals.

## Poverty and fatalism

The Tunisian community, in turn, was much better off than the Moroccan and Libyan, both of which experienced effective European rule only after the end of the First World War. There, only a minority of Jews had successfully negotiated the transition from oriental poverty and fatalism to the Western way of life. In Egypt, the number of well-to-do and educated Jews, and those who were capable of earning a decent living and bringing up their families without resort to charity, came to outnumber those who still lived in the slums of the old Jewish quarter in squalor, disease, and, frequently, demoralisation.

In countries which were still medieval, the Jews set up their own welfare States, with schools, hospitals and social assistance, sometimes rudimentary, but none the less effective.

With the onset of the Nationalist Revolution, the Jewish golden age came to an end in country after country. The dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, which marked the beginning of the golden age in Iraq, marked the beginning of the end for Jewish communities in Turkey itself. The contraction of trade, economic nationalism, and the many other effects, intended or unintended of Kemalism, brought about a stream of emigration which has continued with greater or lesser intensity till today, when a bare forty thousand Jews remain in Turkey.

In Turkey there is no sponsored policy to persecute Jews, but there is serious political uncertainty—no one can be sure who will get the upper hand—and economic difficulties. The community has met with considerable bureaucratic and legislative interference in its day-to-day activities.

Secularist enlightenment has shallow roots in Turkey outside of the urban intellectuals and middle classes. Another Menderes-type Government making concessions to reactionary Moslem fanaticism is unlikely but not impossible, if the heirs of Kemalism cannot agree among

themselves; the prospect is a very unpleasant one for Jews. If it were not for stringent currency controls, a good many more Turkish Jews would have left already.

The grant of formal independence to Egypt and Iraq during the 'thirties saw the beginnings of Egyptianisation and Iraqisation of their economies (directed against all non-Moslems even those holding local citizenship) but their effects were masked by the Second World War which brought unprecedented prosperity to the middle classes and froze political change. The progressive evacuation of British and French Armies, the Palestine War, and the establishment of Left-wing Nationalist régimes, brought about successive waves of persecution, expropriation and emigration. Jews suffered both from the hostility directed against them *qua* Jews and by virtue of being capitalists, middle classes, non-Moslems, non-Arabs or close associates of Western economic interests.

The turn of North African Jewry came a little later. Most of those Libyan Jews who did not utilise their opportunity to leave with their property before Independence was granted at the end of 1951 came to regret it. The exodus from former French North African territories still continues. At the time of writing only a few thousand Jews seem likely to remain in Algeria, and some twenty-five thousand in Tunisia, from which substantial emigration still continues. Half of Moroccan Jewry emigrated during the 'fifties, and more would have done so, had they been so permitted.

If the doors remain open, it seems likely that the majority of North African Jews still remaining will leave before the decade is out.

## Tunisian exodus

The exodus from Tunisia is the most saddening of all in many ways. President Bourghiba has been quite sincere in his desire to integrate Tunisian Jews into an independent Tunisia as equal citizens, but Jews rarely enjoy this equality in practice, either in competing for public-sector jobs or in obtaining the many licences and permits needed to carry on business. Jewish emigration naturally tends to make the Tunisians look askance on remaining Jews—as birds of passage. The resulting crisis of confidence increased the Jews' sense of insecurity. The rupture of Franco-Tunisian relations which followed the Bizerta crisis impinged adversely on Jews who held French citizenship.

In nearly every case the Jews suffered as a community as well as individually from the onset of Independence. Schools and hospitals were nationalised, funds sequestered, virtually all communal activities except prayer and burial, were rendered increasingly difficult, if not impossible. In some cases, motives for interference with communal activity were well meaning in origin though unrealistic and sought to integrate the Jews into national life; in other



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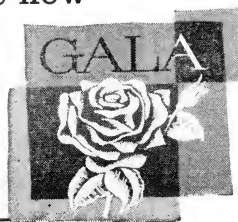
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Continued on page 44, column 3











**End of Prewar Jewry :**

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